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No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The bill of health of the Norwegian steamship *Rauma* was made on March 3, as the captain wished to sail Sunday afternoon or at daylight Monday morning. The vessel was not ready to leave until the afternoon of March 5. At muster at 4 p. m. I found 2 of crew with fever, probably malarial. I noted this under remarks.

This vessel came from Colon, and is bound for Philadelphia.

#### ECUADOR.

*Report from Guayaquil—Plague and smallpox in Chile and Peru—Smallpox and yellow fever in Guayaquil.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, February 21, as follows:

Current bills of health from Chilean and Peruvian ports give the following information concerning the sanitary conditions for the 2 weeks prior to issue:

Antofagasta, Chile, 22 cases of smallpox with 10 deaths and 1 case of plague; Iquique, Chile, 3 deaths from smallpox; Mollendo, Peru, 2 cases and 1 death from plague; Salaverry, Peru, 16 cases of plague in the lazaretto at Trujillo; new cases for past 7 days, Trujillo, 1; Chicama Valley, 1; Moche, 1. Eten, Peru, cases of plague at Mansefú and suspected cases at Eten village, distance from port 8 and 2 kilometers, respectively. Payta, Peru, 1 new case of plague after an interval of 30 days. Bills of health from Callao bear the usual indorsement as to inspection, fumigation, and disinfection of baggage.

In Guayaquil, from February 4 to February 18, inclusive, there were 17 deaths from yellow fever and 10 from smallpox.

The Director de Salubridad, Lima, Peru, reports, February 12, as follows:

*Plague, January 26 to February 12, inclusive.*

	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Lima.....	7	2	3	8
Callao.....	1	1	0	1
Chosica.....	3	1	2	1
Trujillo (country).....	16	11	10	14
Chiclayo.....	5	0	1	4
Mollendo.....	4	0	3	2
Total .....	36	15	19	30

#### HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortes—Quarantine to be enforced against New Orleans—Passengers from Mobile allowed to land under certain restrictions.*

Consul Johnson reports, February 24 and March 1, as follows:

On and after March 1 a five days' quarantine will be enforced against New Orleans; no passengers will be allowed to land. No quarantine against Mobile. Freight to be loaded from the wharf at Puerto Cortes 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.

March 1, 1906. Passengers from Mobile will be allowed to land, provided they have been in that city for a period of 7 or more days.

*Yellow fever at Puerto Cortes.*

Information is received at the Bureau, under date of March 13, of a case of yellow fever at Puerto Cortes.

INDIA.

*Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality—Increased plague mortality in India—Smallpox in Calcutta.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 15, as follows:

During the week ended February 10, 1906, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Clan Macmillan*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 74. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended February 3, 1906, there were 57 deaths from cholera, 31 deaths from plague, and 143 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, week ended January 27, 1906, 1,051 cases and 891 deaths from plague; week ended February 3, 1906, 1,517 cases and 1,216 deaths from plague.

Mortality from plague is now rising in India. During the week ended February 3 there were reported, in all India, 6,116 cases and 5,042 deaths. Bengal reported 1,517 cases and 1,216 deaths; the United Provinces 1,595 cases and 1,216 deaths; the Central Provinces and Berar 766 cases and 659 deaths; the Punjab 1,061 cases and 788 deaths.

The epidemic of smallpox, which began in Calcutta in December last, shows no signs of breaking. On the contrary it is probably worse now than it has ever been, although the returns do not show it to be so. Since the first of the year the deaths, week by week, are as follows: January 6, 61; January 13, 55; January 20, 55; January 27, 102; February 3, 143; February 10, 141.

These figures represent only the reported deaths, and many deaths from the disease are reported under other names. The number of cases it is impossible to determine accurately, as cases are rarely reported to the Health Department. Indians of almost every class are particularly averse to hospital treatment of every kind, and they dislike to have any disinfecting operations carried on in their houses. They also look upon smallpox as a very ordinary visitation. Because of these facts they not only do not report cases, but conceal them. It is estimated that there have been about 5,500 cases since December.